

## SIXTY-THREE KILLED IN MEXICAN 'QUAKE

Capital of the Republic Shaken  
On the Day Madero Arrives.

### DEAD ARE MOSTLY SOLDIERS

Property Worth \$50,000 Gold  
Destroyed—Long, Wide Fissures  
in Streets, Churches  
and Public Buildings.

Mexico City, June 7.—Sixty-three persons were killed, seventy-five were wounded and property worth \$50,000 gold was wrecked to-day by an earthquake which shook the Mexican capital, and infected a note of tragedy into what was to be a day of unalloyed rejoicing over the arrival of Francisco I. Madero, Jr.

When the work of searching the ruins is completed it is possible that the list of dead will be increased somewhat, as hiding here and there throughout the city there doubtless are many wounded who, with traditional fear of the authorities and government hospitals, are anxious to evade discovery. The estimate of property loss is based on calculations made by owners and contractors. Little of the loss is covered by insurance.

The oscillations moved from north to south, and opened fissures in the streets. The adobe houses crumbled, but the dead in these cannot be numbered at present.

The shock was most severely felt in the western part of the city, though buildings in the central part of the capital were rocked.

First Shock at 4:36 a. m.

It was 4:36 o'clock when the first shock was felt. According to the meteorological observatory the greatest intensity was reached at the end of the first minute, but the instruments continued to record the shocks for fourteen minutes more. The disturbance was vacillating and almost free from trepidation.

More than half of the dead accounted for up to the present are soldiers. They were caught beneath the falling walls of the artillery barracks in San Cosma, near the Mexican Central Station. The shock at the barracks was followed by an explosion of gas.

Another building in which the earthquake took its toll of death in considerable numbers was at the city power plant of the streetcar company, where six persons were killed and six injured. Two others were found in the debris, consisting partly of steel rails which had been stacked in the iron and wood departments. The victims inhabited shacks built beside the structure.

With these two exceptions, the death

list was made up of single cases, or, in a few instances, of two and three persons caught beneath falling walls in substantial buildings.

Although the shock was plainly felt in all parts of the city, few realized the magnitude of the catastrophe until later in the forenoon, because the casualties were confined to a comparatively small area. Accustomed as the people of the city are to earthquakes, which usually are harmless, the inhabitants were slow to realize that this was the most serious shock the capital has suffered in a score of years.

One Chinese Killed.

No personal property of Americans was damaged, and, with the exception of one Chinese killed, no foreigners were injured.

In the barracks where the soldiers were killed, twelve women also lost their lives. They were the wives of artillerymen. These women have the privilege of spending the night within the walls of the barracks, an old structure. It was unlike many of the older edifices of the city, as its walls were comparatively thin.

Seventy-two soldiers were sleeping in the house. Approximately thirty-five were quartered on the first floor, the remainder on the second. The outer wall fell away and the roof, crashing down on the sleeping men on the second floor, hurled them down through the ceiling on their comrades below. The bodies of thirty soldiers have been recovered. Three are missing and sixteen are wounded, a few severely.

Those who escaped began the work of rescue at once without spreading the alarm for some time. Women whose soldier husbands were in the pile stood by waiting in groups, while children clung to their mothers' dresses and stared wonderingly at the gruesome scene. Ambulances later carried the wounded to the military hospitals and the dead to Dolores Cemetery.

In the Mexican Central Yards.

Three blocks from the barracks, the yards of the Mexican Central, at which Madero had been scheduled to enter, presented another spectacle of the shock's intensity. There a long wall, separating these yards from those of the Mexican Railway, was thrown down. An engineer, lying by its side, was found to have been crushed to death. A warehouse of the Mexican Central was virtually wrecked, one wall and a portion of the building collapsing. About one-third of the roundhouse was torn down. No casualties were reported there.

The police reports of the earthquakes to-day and to-night did not record the death of any person of prominence. The victims were those whose homes were in cheaply built houses or shacks. In most cases the walls that fell had little power of resistance.

The fury of the shock was felt only in the northwestern and the western parts of the city. The most damage done was in that quarter known as Santa Maria, although cracked pavements and broken walls mark its course as far to the south as Colonia Roma, inhabited largely by Americans. In this quarter, however, little damage was done, and no deaths have been reported.

Cracks show here and there in pavements throughout the area affected, and now and then asphalt is buckled into ridges from three to five inches high.

Falling Wall Kills Woman.

Walls of soft stone and adobe bricks fell in scores of places, giving to some places a ruined aspect. In nearly all cases these walls fell into open yards or into streets that were bare of pedestrians. In one case, however, a falling wall killed a servant of the household of Francisco Escandon, a cousin of the resigned Governor of the federal district. She was caught while running from the servants' quarters to the house.

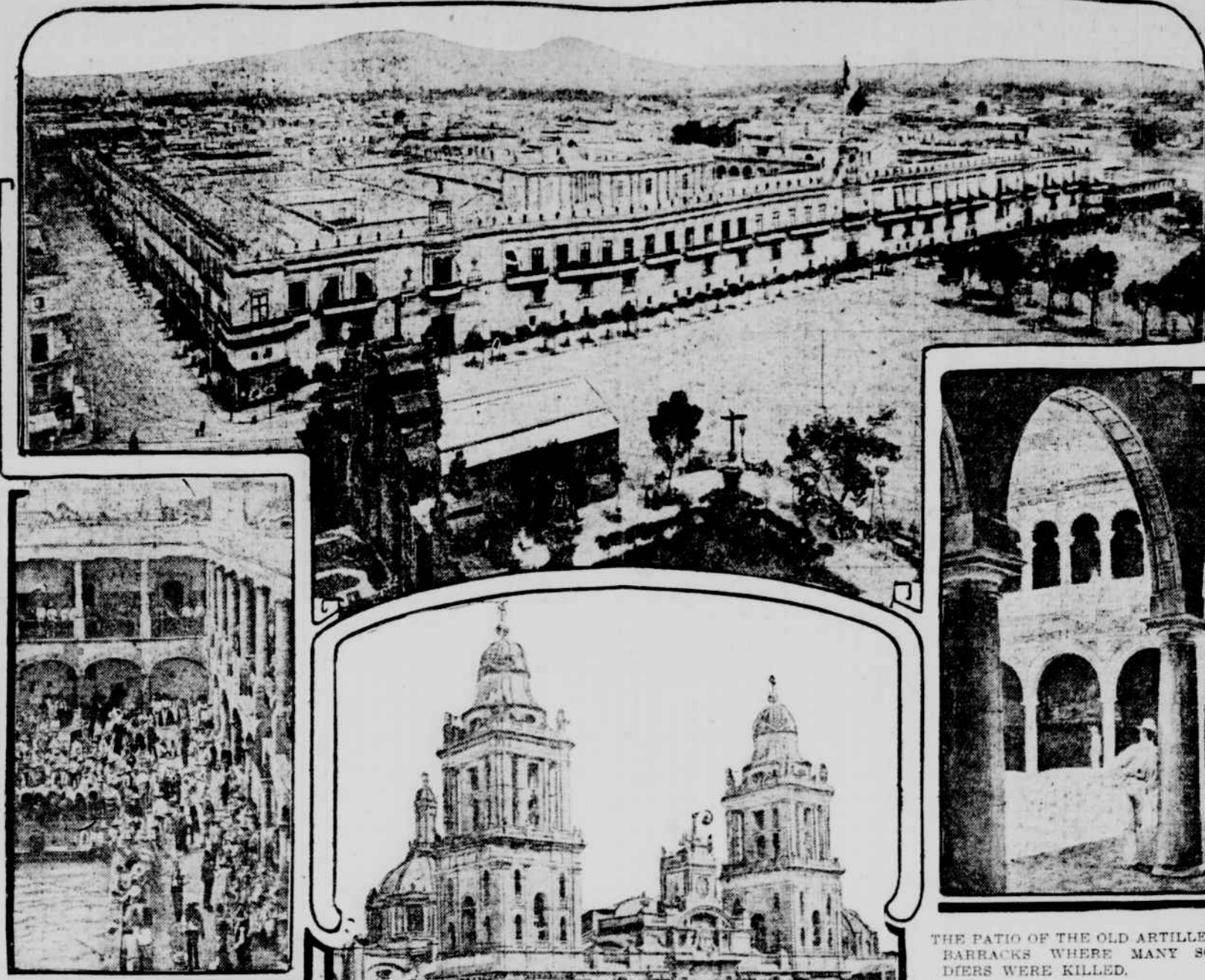
The water mains of the city were not injured and the light and power company suffered little inconvenience in operations. Before the last shock had passed the electricity was turned off, but merely as a matter of precaution.

Some damage was done to the streetcar tracks, but not enough to interfere with traffic except on one line.

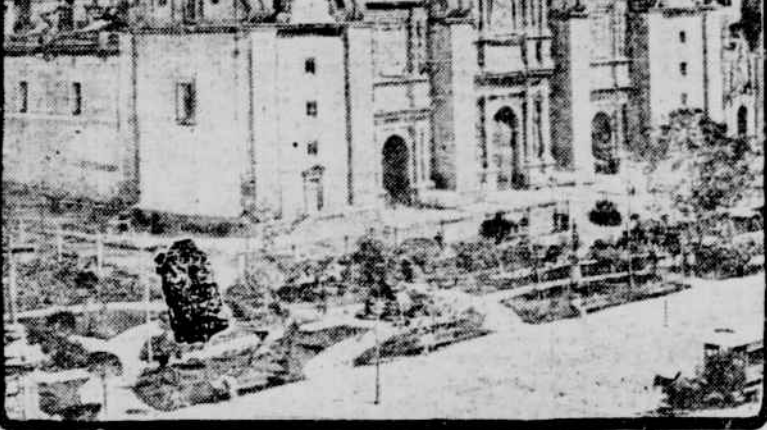
In front of the Mexican Central station the track was twisted enough to delay operations for a few hours.

The front wall of the Belem prison was thrown into the street. No great damage was done. A long crack, reaching from bottom to top, also was made

SCENES IN MEXICO CITY WHERE AN EARTHQUAKE CAUSED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.  
The National Palace, the walls of which were cracked, and the great square where the frightened people assembled.



CORNER IN THE OLD BELEM PRISON WHERE MANY CONVICTS WERE INJURED.



THE GREAT CATHEDRAL THE WALLS OF WHICH WERE CRACKED.

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THE PATIO OF THE OLD ARTILLERY BARRACKS WHERE MANY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.

## DENIAL BY ROOSEVELT

Calls Report That He Had Agreed to Support Taft False.

### SPEAKS TO VERMONTERS

Ex-President Urges the Need of Turning Attention to Welfare of Farmers.

White River Junction, Vt., June 7.—The need of turning attention to the welfare of the farmers, "the people of the open country," was the subject of an address by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt before a "get-together" dinner party of six hundred Vermont people and guests to-night. The dinner was held under the auspices of the Windsor County Young Men's Christian Association, and the subject of politics was avoided carefully.

Mr. Roosevelt said at Springfield, Mass., with reference to a published story that he would support Mr. Taft in the next Presidential campaign.

"There is no truth in the report that I have agreed to support any man for President in 1912. I have never made any such statement nor even discussed the matter. The story is made out of whole cloth."

Colonel Roosevelt arrived here soon after 6 p. m., and after speaking at the banquet retired to his special car. He will start on his return to New York early to-morrow. As special guests at the dinner there were present also the Governor of Vermont, John A. Read, of Rutland; Dr. Frederic S. Lee, of Columbia University, who acted as toastmaster; Arthur P. Butman, of the United States government statistical office, Washington; Congressman Frank B. Plummer; Judge Elmer B. Adams, of St. Louis, a United States circuit judge; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Amherst, Mass., president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Albert E. Roberts, of New York City, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Dean Charles F. Emerson and Professor Homer E. Keyes, of Dartmouth College.

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

We need everywhere in this country thoroughly efficient factory inspection laws, workmen's compensation acts and laws for the protection of women and children who work, and I wish to see every church and every organization like the Young Men's Christian Association turn itself into an organization for social service and incidentally turn to work to put upon the statute books the best possible laws of this character.

It is our important duty to see that the average man and the average woman engaged in industrial agriculture and commerce shall live and work under conditions that tell for self-respecting citizenship. Therefore we must train our children as they should grow, and I need hardly say that if there are not plenty of healthy children brought up under such conditions, the world will turn out good, brave, strong men and women then our civilization will go down.

Mr. Roosevelt urged the farmers to take the lead in their own betterment.

## AN APPEAL.

The New York Juvenile Asylum is the oldest and largest, and, until recently, was the only institution caring for Protestant boys committed by the Children's Court in this Judicial District.

The Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, with its 288 acres and 25 cottages, is considered by experts one of the very best, if not the best, of its kind in the world. Here the physical, mental, intellectual and normal development of the inmates is carried on under the most favorable conditions. Potential viciousness and bad citizenship are transformed into sterling character and good citizenship.

This fine plant has been provided by private philanthropy, and is free from mortgage debt. It has no endowment. The City of New York pays an annual sum, which is not quite sufficient to meet the actual cost of maintenance and education, notwithstanding an economical administration. An appeal must, therefore, be made to the Protestant public of this city for contributions to meet an annually recurring deficit and to supply needed working capital.

A distinguished citizen and former Mayor of New York, who is particularly interested in providing an Endowment Fund, has generously agreed to duplicate each dollar contributed for this purpose up to a total of \$100,000, with the proviso, however, that \$16,000 must be pledged by others on or before June 10 next.

The Directors regard the erection of additional cottages, a hospital, an industrial building and an assembly hall as especially necessary to enable the institution to fulfill its obligations toward its wards and increase its efficiency generally; and as the city will not and cannot be expected to furnish funds for these buildings it becomes necessary to appeal to private citizens for the required amounts.

Citizens of New York are urged to aid this exceptionally worthy cause by subscribing either toward the endowment or toward the buildings.

Checks should be made payable to the New York Juvenile Asylum and sent to 103 Park Avenue.

The Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum,  
CHARLES D. HILLES, President.

## FLUSHING BEATS BARNUM SUBWAY MEN MAY YIELD

P. T. Never Dreamed of Such a Show as Profits Charity There.

P. T. Barnum would blush for the limitations of the professional circus could he see the combination which the needs of the Flushing Hospital have evoked on the plains of fair Flushing. A midway, a world's fair, a hippodrome, a circus and side shows, all competing under adjacent tents for the minute nickel and the dime, dime, to say nothing of the quarters, halves and dimes, have excited Queens Borough as never before.

Only the shell games, the fare layouts and the roulette wheels were missed by the true circus lover. All the flummies seemed innocent.

The great composite attraction flung wide its gates yesterday afternoon, and by the time the moon had peeped for the first time this week a multitude had churned the moist arena into chocolate frosting. Rival bands clashed in symphonic duels, boys yelled, girls screamed, barkers yelled-in fact, the show was "on."

The Flushing circus made a name and became an institution two years ago, but never before has Flushing conducted a world's fair. The exhibits are none the less startling because they were bought in Orange and transported bodily to the heart of Queens. The Orange Memorial Hospital made \$30,000 out of them last year, and the friends of the Flushing Hospital want to make at least \$25,000.

Swiss, German, French, Irish and Indian villages, a Dutch windmill, Japanese and Italian gardens, a gypsy camp, and Colonial and Swedish cottages dispense necessities and luxuries to all who have 10 cents with which to bribe the gatekeeper, and more to satisfy their appetites.

"The Dutch Windmill," says a prospectus, "will be run by the Associated Societies of the First Reformed Church of Flushing, and will have many good things to eat—eggs, biscuits, rusks, crullers, milk and sandwiches; bulbs, delaware, wooden shoes, pipes, dolls, flags, souvenirs and waifs."

The circus, world's fair, hippodrome and midway, furthermore, will be supplemented by a "singerfest," in which the singing societies of Queens will participate this evening and to-morrow evening. To-night the united singing societies of Long Island City, Astoria, Woodside, Dutch Kills, Steinway and College Point will make the welkin ring. To-morrow the singing societies of Queens, Jamaica and Corona will make their turn, in the "singerfest," as well as in the world's fair, the whole of Queens is represented.

Besides the trick riding, bronco busting and all the other equine stunts to be pulled off in the Hippodrome, that favored spot will be the scene of the first Grand Encampment of Boy Scouts in America. All kinds of drills will mark their presence and they will cook their own food.

June 7, 8 and 9 are the dates of this, the greatest amateur show trust. From 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. the hours on every day except Saturday, when from noon to midnight the course will be run. A thousand and one organizations have contributed to the successful opening.

Dr. Edison (gate is the committee on Boy Scouts; Alfred J. Roe, the official photographer; W. J. Watson, committee on adjacent property and parking space; Dana E. Brigham, purchasing agent; assisted by W. H. Hallock, L. F. Fleming, cashier; Robert L. Low, ringmaster; Frank B. Mordard, equestrian director of the show; John H. Noy, ambassador; W. H. Noy, Walter Funke, envoy, and Christopher Clarke, ambassador extraordinary.

Continued from first page.

It was not new with Gladstone, but he once said, when tainted with changing his mind: "Sir, only a wise and just man changes his mind. A fool never changes his mind." I trust I am always ready to change my mind when I see that I am wrong. But it so happens that I have not changed my mind in subway matters at all."

Although the report will not be formally presented to the Board of Estimate until Monday, it will be printed to-morrow or Saturday, and will, if the board so decides to-day, be made public at once. There was some speculation yesterday as to whether the memorandum to accompany the report as the opinion of the members of the Public Service Commission as well as the conference committee of the Board of Estimate would be signed by Edward M. Bassett or by J. Sergeant Cram, who succeeds him. It is quite likely that it will be signed by Mr. Bassett as expressing his views, although no longer a member of the commission. Mr. Cram will also have a chance to sign it.

Mr. Cram said yesterday that he had no inclination to delay the building of subways, and if asked to sign the memorandum would like to have a chance to read it first. "If the report means prompt action I shall sign it," said he. "Rest assured that I shall do nothing that will delay for one instant any action of the Public Service Commission toward providing relief from existing transit conditions."

Commissioner Bassett was at his post yesterday, as Mr. Cram had not received his certificate of appointment. It is probable that he will be sworn in and take hold to-day.

Retiring yesterday, Commissioner Bassett said: "As to my successor I am saying nothing. It would be extremely ungracious in me to intimate that the work cannot be carried on more quickly without me than with me."

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